

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

THE WIND & THE WEATHERCOCK.

BY S. LOVER, ESQ.

The summer wind lightly was playing
Round the battlements high of the tower,
Where a vane, like a lady, was staying—
A lady vane perched in her bower.
To peep round the corner the sly wind would
try;
But vanes, you know, never look in the wind's
eye;
And so she kept turning slyly away—
Thus they kept playing all through the day.

The summer wind said 'She's coqueting;
But each bells has her points to be found;
Before evening, I'll venture on betting,
She will not theng, but come round.
So he tried from the east, and he tried from the
west,
And the north and the south to try which was
best;
But still she kept turning slyly away;
Thus they kept playing all through the day.
At evening, her hard heart to soften,
He said, 'You're a flint I am sure;
But if vainly your changing so often,
No lover you'll ever secure.'
Sweet Sir,' said the vane, 'it is you who begin,
When you change so often, in me 'tis no sin.
If you cease to flutter, and steadily sigh,
And only be constant—I'm sure so will I.'

THE WEDDING GARMET

[Concluded.]

The hostess, again mauling her face over with artificial smiles, said, 'Well, then, in deference to your scruples, that I really respect, I will meet you with consideration for your acquiescence—let the stakes be but five guineas. I am a plain, honest woman, that never forgot my friends, or forgive my enemies, and if you are going to give so largely to a charity, I sincerely wish you may double your gains. And, in her zeal for the good of the poor, she commenced playing by placing her large white handkerchief on the table, and dropping two out of the four kings into her lap. Her opponent saw it.

Ladies cheat at cards—sometimes. The young & beautiful...bliss their bright eyes!...do it daringly and desperately, with a frankness that is quite charming. Oh! they avow it, and laugh at you. An excellent joke, if it did not cost us poor 'mascu-line humans,' such an immortal deal of money. Elderly ladies, who are preparing their souls for heaven, cheat piously and secretly, in order that they may put two shillings into the plate at the door of the chapel or church, when they have a charity sermon, instead of one. These devout ones do it secretly, because they know that they are, speaking of their good deeds, 'not to let their right hand know what their left doeth.' So praiseworthy an end sanctifies the means. Ladies cheat at cards—sometimes.

Lady Rankles soon lost all that she had won, and a few pounds over. Play had ceased in the other quarters of the room. Many had already left, and almost all who remained had collected round the two antagonists. The loser rose—the winner grew angry and again began to be sarcastic. She still kept her seat, and continued shuffling the cards. Lady Rankles's patience and forbearance were fast giving way to the attacks of the other; at length, after one more rude than the rest, she said with great dignity, 'Mrs. Canderson, whilst I held any of your money, I permitted you to get it back in your own manner, but I can go no farther. I cannot risk my own money with a lady, who, every day, by accident, of course, drops one or two cards into her lap.'

'Woman!' said the tigress, 'it is false!' It is true!' said her ladyship, and approaching her opponent, endeavored to remove the handkerchief that lay partly on the edge of the table, and partly on her lap. Something like a scuffle ensued. Mrs. Canderson rose from her chair, and beside it on the ground lay three of the kings. There was a dead silence for half a minute. At length Mrs. Canderson came up to Lady Rankles, and whispering in her ear, uttered these words—'Card-dropping is not, after all, so bad as Child-dropping!'

It was then that Lady Rankles appeared to be the guilty party. She staggered to her chair, and seemed ready to faint. Mrs. Canderson was a great general; she knew that her reputation was at stake, and, before surprise had time to give way to indignation, she ran up to her ladyship, wiped the perspiration from her brow, kissed her on

the cheek—oh! that hated kiss!—and exclaimed, 'Good heavens! I trust that I have not carried the joke too far! My dear, dear Lady Rankles, it has been a jest altogether. Not one farthing of the money that you think you have lost at *carte*, was ever intended to be taken. Come here, Mrs. Crump, and tell Lady Rankle if all this was not a planned thing?'

The toady advanced, and exclaimed with ready assurance, 'To be sure! it was all a planned thing.'

'A planned thing!' echoed many of the guests, who unceremoniously departed.

Lady Rankles returned the kiss of peace, took back the money, laughed at it, with a bursting heart, as an excellent joke, walked up and down the room arm in arm with her hostess, gave her, and two or three who were near, an invitation for a dinner party at her own house; for the next day, again kissed her tormentor, and took her leave.

When they found themselves alone, one said, 'Gracious God! does she know my secret? Impossible...impossible! Yet she must not be provoked.' The other, 'I never forget my friends, or forgive my enemies,' with a bitter emphasis on the four fast words.

It was long before Mrs. Canderson recovered that estimation in her own set, that the transaction of this memorable night had estranged from her. However, the two widows now became inseparable. Nothing that attention, flattery, or zeal could do, was left undone by Mrs. Canderson to win the affection of Lady Rankles. She succeeded. About this time Mrs. Canderson invited to her house a Captain Tempetower, a fine, handsome youth of one-and-twenty, gentle in his manners, manly in his bearing, and, with 'all good graces that do grace a gentleman.' He was Mrs. C.'s nephew, her only relative, an undoubted favorite, and heir to very considerable property. Lady Rankles admired from the first moment that she beheld him. Young Earnest was equally struck with the rich and beautiful widow; and though years were certainly not in her favour, in youthful appearance they seemed nearly equal.

They were a happy trio. Young Earnest was all gratitude, and love, and devotion....Mrs. Canderson all affection: her nature seemed to have undergone a change...her occasional asperity of manner to be entirely subdued...even whilst *carte* had lost for her half their attractions. All her energies were concentrated in promoting the happiness of her nephew and her friend. Lady Rankles had accepted him. She now began to taste a happiness at once passionate and pure; dearly she loved that handsome youth, and richly was that generous love deserved.

But no one now appeared so joyous as the aunt. The bridal day was fixed. She had settled an ample allowance upon her nephew; so ample indeed, that she would, to carry it into effect, much straighten her own circumstances: but she would listen to no remonstrances. She would do it. Her friend and her nephew happy, was happiness enough for her; let an old woman have her way; but upon one thing she must insist, that she alone would provide the *wedding dress*. This of course was readily granted; but as the day drew near, no one, not even the bride, was allowed a peep at it. There were several young persons at work at Mrs. Canderson's, but it seemed as if they had been all sworn to secrecy; for not a word respecting this wonderful dress could be extracted from any of them.

We must condense our narrative, or we would gladly expatiate upon the beautiful, the noble character of young Earnest Tempetower, of the entrancing felicity of his wooing, and of the many excellencies of heart that this new state of feeling elicited from our old friend Ann. Now, for the first time, at the age of thirty-five, she began to enjoy her youth: the expression is correct, for at no time did she ever feel more youthful.

It is the wedding morning. The ceremony is to take place, with a splendid privacy, in Mrs. Canderson's drawing-room: how anxiously she paces from room to room, examining that every thing has a bridal appearance. Lady Rankles arrives: two coaches and four are at the door...every thing looks brilliant. The bridegroom and Mrs. Canderson receive her. The somewhat agitated hostess hurries the bride through the various apartments, shows her how elaborate have been all the preparations, what care has been bestowed to make the decorations worthy of the occasion and of the parties. She is taken to the windows, and again made to observe the splendour of the equipages, presents from her to her dear nephew, which dear nephew begins to grow a little impatient.

'Why, dear aunt, expatiate so long upon these mere fads?

'My dear mother!' said the distracted youth, kneeling before her.

'Do you see that?' said the triumphant

parent, 'my boy kneels for my blessing! And what demon shall stand by and say, that I shall not bless him and embrace him?' O,' said she solemnly, 'sufficient to the day shall we find the evil thereof.'

'That is an unlucky quotation, however, aunt, though from so excellent a book, for my bridal morning.'

The bride, struck with something excessively singular in the manner of Mrs. Canderson, said, 'God, in his mercy, grant that it may not be appropriate.'

'Lady Rankles, I cannot say, Amen.'

There appeared now an expression so deeply sorrowful, so almost repentant in the countenance of the hostess, that it was a fearful thing, even to look upon it. She then continued, 'Follow me, Lady Rankles, and you, Earnest, come with us. I am about to present to your affianced bride her wedding dress. It may not be so splendid as she expects, but it is one that she will never forget.' As she proceeded towards Mrs. Canderson's boudoir, her gaiety had apparently returned. She used some sparkling impertinencies that are so common-place on marriage mornings, that both her followers conceived the dark cloud had passed from her. Here would I pause; but I have imposed a task upon myself, and bitter as it is, that task I will complete. Behold the three in the boudoir, the door of which the owner has carefully closed. She grew very pale, and appeared to be terrified at the act she was about to commit. Twice she strove for utterance, and twice nothing but an indistinct murmur escaped her lips. At length shrill, unnatural voice burst from her, and producing a common looking old deal box, she spoke thus: 'Lady Rankles, this is your wedding day. I have contrived it....I have laboured for it...I have prayed for it...and...I have achieved it....I never forget my friends, OR FORGIVE MY ENEMIES! This day shall thou be wedded, but wedded to misery inexhaustible!'

'My dear aunt!'

'Gracious heavens! what do you mean?' were the simultaneous exclamations of her alarmed auditors.

'That I never forgive my enemies! This madam, is your wedding day! And that — throwing at her feet some rags that formed, apparently, the dress of a child, in very humble life, — that is your wedding dress; and so sure as God will, must punish meditated infanticide, and so sure as I stand here an avenged woman, so sure is the bridegroom that is trembling there before you, Alfred Runt, the owner of that dress, at once your affianced husband, and your deserted son!'

'Monster!' exclaimed the almost petrified youth.

'Aye, monster, if you will! The curse of God, and of outraged nature, lies between you and your incestuous loves; but still she may make you a very decent mother, though she did abandon you to starve in the streets. But beware of the motherly kiss, of the filial embrace, there may be in them an unholy fire. I say, young man, beware!'

Hitherto had the agonized mother preserved a silence, that appeared like stupefaction, yet was not. It was the awful concentration of all direful fancies, of all horrible thoughts: but the frame could no longer bear the intensity of suffering. One wild shriek, escaped from her distended mouth, and she fell in a paroxysm on the floor. Alfred rushed to support her: he held her head upon one of his knees, and wiped carefully away the small streams of blood that issued from her nostrils and the corners of her mouth, and once kissed the clammy and insensible forehead of his apparently dying parent; whilst the pale witch, her executioner, stood over the group, and extending her long, skinny fingers towards him, again croaked out her sepulchral 'beware!'

Notwithstanding the dangerous symptoms of her fit, Lady Rankles slowly recovered. She rose, she rallied, and with the awful dignity of unutterable misery, she thus addressed her torturer. 'Woman! you think that I am going to curse you. God, in his unspeakable goodness, forbid! I am a humbled....a debased....a guilty creature; yet as such, I will pray for you—I will bless you! See me here, in unfeigned humility, kneel at your feet, and reverently kiss the hem of your garment, for showing me this great mercy in thus stopping me short of inexpiable crime. God bless you for it! God bless you for it! and may he turn your wicked heart. Come, my son, my son. My little Alfred! let us leave this wretched woman. Do you know, Alfred, my boy, that I am nearly forty? How could I have been so deceived? You really look very, very young. You have not yet called me...mother!'

'My dear mother!' said the distracted youth, kneeling before her.

'Do you see that?' said the triumphant

o'clock, when about a mile from the village of Longueuil, the Cavalry came up to a body of several hundred armed men, who were stationed behind a log fence, evidently prepared for their arrival, and apparently disposed to interrupt their farther progress, and rescue the two prisoners. About sixty men of this multitude went upon their knees so as to take a deadly aim, when Malo called out, 'Do not fire,' and the command was given to the Cavalry to halt, which was fortunately promptly obeyed, as a considerable portion of the enemy's fire, given at the same moment, proved ineffectual, owing to their anticipating the continued advance of the troop. The Cavalry then wheeled about and discharged their pistols among the crowd, and it is reported with some effect, as several were supposed to be killed and wounded. The little band of volunteers providentially escaped with but, comparatively speaking, slight injury, three only being wounded, Lieutenant Ermatinger in the face, Mr. Sharpe in the leg, Mr. Woodhouse in the leg. It is extraordinary that every individual of the corps was not cut off, the despatch of numbers being so great. Several of the horses were wounded severely, owing, it is supposed to the rebels firing low. A bullet passed through Mr. Molson's cap, slightly grazing his head, and a portion of the side of Mr. Arthur Farquhar's cap was shot away. In effecting their retreat, the carriage which contained the two prisoners was overturned, and it is supposed that these individuals were wounded by their own partisans. The horses were so fatigued with their long ride during such tempestuous weather and over such bad roads, that they were of little service to their riders in assisting their retreat, during which the balls were whizzing about their ears as plentiful as they were, luckily, ineffectual....The party arrived in town about one o'clock yesterday, and three companies of the Royals were immediately despatched to what may be more emphatically styled, the seat of war; a despatch was also sent to Lord Gosford detailing all the particulars of the affair, and recomending, we believe, that that portion of the province where the affray took place should be declared under martial law. We have no wish to find fault where it can be avoided, but we think there was something very injudicious in sending sixteen volunteer Cavalry, without any infantry, on an expedition of such moment, and through such a dangerous part of the country. Two companies of the 32d regiment under the command of Captain Markham were ordered to be stationed on the beach at Longueuil, but on no account to stir beyond it; they heard the firing, but could not advance to give any assistance. What the object was in stationing the troops where no danger was to be apprehended, is beyond our penetration to discover, and the whole affair appears to have been directed with little judgment and less prudence. Had the Rail Road Company been required to have the cars at St. Johns and the steamboat at Laprairie ready to start at any hour during the night, under the direction of the commanding Officer at St. Johns, the prisoners would have been in Montreal gaol before the villagers were out of their beds, and the brave men who volunteered their services to arrest them would have escaped the attack made upon them in ambush. It is probably however, as well that the attack has been made by the rebels, since the injury inflicted is much less than could have been anticipated, and is quite sufficient to justify even Lord Gosford in having recourse to the most arbitrary measures to overawe the disaffected, and make them deeply feel that the law is not to be violated with impunity. Martial law must be declared, enforced with the utmost rigour, and every house searched for arms, besides making a few examples of the rebellious leaders, by inflicting on them the punishment due to their crimes. The sooner the Government acts with 'vigour and honesty' the better for the Canadians themselves, for the most rigorous execution of the law at the present time will assuredly prove the most bloodless in the end; but if delay and conciliation and humbug are still to be the order of the day, a civil war of no ordinary magnitude may be the result at no distant period, and it must end at last in the destruction of the disaffected.

From the Montreal Herald.

On Wednesday evening, a number of gentlemen were sworn in as special constables, and were ordered to accompany the High Constable, in order to assist him in arresting several individuals against whom he had warrants on a charge of High Treason. Six of them were secured, lodged in the guard house, and afterwards taken down to the gaol, where they will remain until the next criminal term, unless a special court for their trial is appointed in the interim. The names of the individuals arrested are, Andre Ouimet, Geo. De Boucherville, Tavernier, Dubuc, Le Blanc, & Cymar. The Royal Montreal Cavalry were ordered out on the same afternoon on a secret expedition, and, owing to the shortness of the notice, only sixteen were at the muster. They were despatched under the command of Lieutenant Ermatinger to St. Johns, with warrants for the apprehension of three individuals, and immediately after their arrival at their destination, they succeeded in arresting two, Dr. Dagnon and Mr. Desmarats, the postmaster; the third individual resided across the river at St. Anthanase, and as they had positive orders not to cross the bridge, his arrest was not attempted. The two prisoners were handcuffed, placed in a carriage under the immediate charge of Malo, a constable, and the whole cavalcade left St. Johns for Montreal, via Chambly & Longueuil, about four o'clock, A. M. Yesterday morning, about half past eleven

On Thursday evening several arrests of small fry for high treason took place. So far well; but we cannot too often tell the government and the magistrates, that if they wish to do any real or permanent good, they must aim at higher game. It would be almost as much a pity to hang, draw and quarter a few thoughtless boys as it would be a shame to let horrid villains go free. We subjoin the names of the insignificant children, Ouimet, De Boucherville, Tavernier, Le Blanc, Cymar and Dubuc; and

we cannot too earnestly recommend to the consideration of all parents of spirited boys the afflicted state of the families of the young traitors. The prompters of those youths, and more particularly the father of one of them, we leave to the voice of conscience.

It is true, that other citizens, somewhat less insignificant, were also the object of Thursday evening's search but that they had previously made their disappearance.

Since writing those remarks, we have just learned that the volunteer cavalry, who had been sent to arrest several traitors over the river and had succeeded in securing two of them, were yesterday morning attacked by a large force of *habitants* and obliged to leave their prisoners behind them. As the law must be vindicated, a sufficient force will, of course, be despatched to search out the rescued traitors and, if possible, recapture them. Something must, moreover, be done to chastise the audacity of the compassionate gentlemen, who snatched their compatriots from the gallows by setting the law at defiance. Will Lord Gosford now find sufficient ground for proclaiming martial law in certain counties? As his lordship has now got Mr. Debartzch with him, an early answer to this question is expected.

In Quebec, too, additional arrests have taken place, the chief victim being A. N. Morin, Esquire, Advocate, once deputy ambassador of *La Grande Nation Canadienne* at the court of St. James's. This is the very fellow whom Lord Gosford delighted to honour, when he was not one whit less of a traitor than he is now.

Speaking of the deputy ambassador of the patriots, we must ask why the ambassador plenipotentiary himself, Dennis Benjamin Viger, has not, as well as some other gentlemen of the same stamp, been struck off the list of magistrates? Why, moreover, is Mr. De Boucherville, father and prompter of the unfortunate youth beforementioned, struck off the list of magistrates and yet permitted to retain a lucrative office, which he holds during pleasure? The loyal inhabitants of this city will look for action in this matter at his Excellency's hands.—*Montreal Herald.*

Great Constitutional Meeting at Kingston, Upper Canada.

The following Resolutions were passed at the great constitutional meeting held at Kingston, U. C., on Thursday the 2d November, 1837.

Moved by John S. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. P. and seconded by James Mcfarlane, Esq.

1. Resolved, That we are at all times ready to unite with the different Provinces of British North America, in all proper measures of Reform, and in all matters concerning our interests, or those of the British colonies, or in any thing tending to support and defend our rights as British subjects, consistent with the supremacy of the British Government.

Moved by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. and seconded by John Counter, Esq.

2. Resolved, That this meeting looks with concern and regret on the proceedings of the Revolutionary faction in Lower Canada, as tending, not to the legitimate removal of any known or imaginary grievances, but to the utter subversion of the British constitution.

Moved by Anthony Mahannan, Esq. M. P. P., and seconded by John Strange, Esq.

3. Resolved, That circumstanced as this Province is, in relation to Lower Canada, we cannot any longer defer the declaration of our determination to support with our lives and fortunes, the supremacy of the British constitution, and the just dependence of the Canadas upon the British crown.

Moved by John Marks, Esq. M. P. P. and seconded by Major Dogie.

4. Resolved, That this meeting will promptly assist the endeavours of the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of Lower Canada in maintaining the liberty and laws of the British constitution in that province, being convinced that it only requires moderate firmness on the part of our general Government, to suppress the attempts of the rebellious party there, who for many years have retarded our agricultural and commercial prosperity, and the general improvement of both provinces.

Moved by John Richardson Forsyth, Esq. and seconded by Walter M'Cuniffe, Esq.

Resolved, That understanding that his Excellency, Sir Francis Bond Head, has signified his assent to the removal of her Majesty's troops of the line from this province, for the purpose of aiding the civil power in Lower Canada; this meeting cannot but feel gratified at the confidence which his Excellency has thus manifested in the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, and which we are determined to prove, should occasion require it, has not been misplaced.

Moved by James Sampson, Esq. and seconded by Francis M. Hill, Esq.

Resolved, That proud as we are of our origin, as Britons, and dearly as we value the blessings of our glorious constitution, we cannot but regard as our enemies all those who would assail the one, or endeavor to subvert the other: and in order to assist our countrymen and friends in Lower Canada, in defending these cherished objects from the assault of their foes, that it is expedient, under the sanction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to raise and enrol a Volunteer Corps in this town,

to be in readiness to act in the hour of need; and we take this occasion heartily to congratulate the loyal population of Lower Canada on their good fortune, in beholding at the head of her Majesty's troops in their Province, an officer of such tried gallantry, vigilance and decision as Sir John Colborne; and we feel assured, that to act under such a commander would be an additional attraction to volunteers from Upper Canada.

Moved by William Wilson, Esq. and seconded Mr. G. H. M'Lean.

7. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, and the Presidents of the Constitutional Associations in Montreal and Quebec.

Richard Bullock, Chairman.
The chairman having left the chair, and John Marks, Esq. being moved thereto, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Sheriff for his very able conduct in the chair.

Francis M. Hill, Secretary.

From the Kingston Chronicle. THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING AT KINGSTON.

Agreeably to the terms of the seventh Resolution passed at this Meeting, the Chairman forwarded copies of these proceedings to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne & the Presidents of the Constitutional Associations in Montreal and Quebec.

We have now much pleasure in publishing the following answers, which have been politely handed to us by Richard Bullock, Esq., the Chairman.

Government House,

Toronto, 9th Nov. 1837.

SIR,—Having had the honour to lay before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting a series of resolutions, adopted by a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, held at the Court House on Thursday the 2d day of November, 1837, I am commanded by his Excellency to express to you the satisfaction with which he receives from so large and respectable a meeting, this public proof that the confidence which his Excellency has manifested in the people of Upper Canada has not been misplaced.

His Excellency cannot but admire the zealous determination evinced by so numerous and respectable a meeting to maintain in the Canadas, and to transmit to posterity, the mild inestimable blessings of the British constitution; his Excellency, however, knowing that constitution most zealously interdicts the creation by the Executive, of any military force whatsoever, which has not been especially authorised by Parliament, desires me to observe to you, that he could not, without the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature, sanction for any purpose the formation of a Volunteer Corps.

The Lieut. Governor desires me to express his full confidence, that the loyal Town of Kingston will cordially join his Excellency in encouraging the inhabitants of this Province, to look to no other force for protection, but the established Militia of Upper Canada, who, whenever the moment for demanding their services shall arrive, will, His Excellency is persuaded, be found ready to maintain inviolate the British constitution, which they have already so nobly defended.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant.

J. JOSEPH.
Richard Bullock, Esq.,
Sheriff of the Midland District, U. C.

Montreal, 9th Nov., 1837.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 4th inst., transmitting to me, for the information of the constitutional Association, of Montreal, the series of Resolutions adopted at a very numerous and respectable Meeting lately held at Kingston, in relation to the peculiar situation of affairs in Lower Canada; and communicating your conviction, that the meeting was prepared to act up to the spirit of its Resolutions.

I am directed by the Association to convey to you, for the information of the inhabitants of Kingston, its hearty thanks, for the prompt and energetic expression of their sympathy, towards the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of Lower Canada, at this momentous period, and the sincere acknowledgments of the Association for the assistance so generously offered to them.

The Association trusts, that the attempts of the Revolutionary Faction in this Province will be speedily and finally suppressed, and that the agricultural and commercial prosperity of both Provinces, will be no longer arrested; but if, unfortunately, the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada, should be called upon to maintain their constitutional rights, and to preserve the just dependence of the Province, upon the British Crown, the readiness of their fellow subjects in Kingston, to act with them in the hour of need, for the protection of those rights, so deservedly dear to all British subjects, will be confidently appealed to.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Sir,

Your very obdt. servt.

P. MCGILL, President

M. Constl. Association.

Richard Bullock, Esq.,
Sheriff, Midland District.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—As your journal has always been a staunch supporter of constitutional principles, I trust you will give a place in its columns to the proceedings of a public meeting held here on Monday last, the 13th instant, at the house of O. Crossfield, Esq.

The loyal part of the community in this neighbourhood having been repeatedly threatened with a nocturnal attack from the village of St. Pie,—that, and a wish to manifest their attachment to the British constitution, led to the calling of the recent meeting.

A requisition was drawn out on Friday previous, and numerously signed by all the influential part of the community in this neighbourhood, of both origins.

At the hour appointed, two, P. M. the meeting was called to order by John Plumer, Esq. who proposed that John Dwyer, Lieut. Colonel of Militia, do take the chair, which was unanimously responded to. After the chairman had explained the object for which they were met, the annexed Resolutions were submitted and carried unanimously.

The speakers on the occasion made no pretensions to eloquence, but their language was strong and would admit of but one interpretation—a determination to defend their lives and property at all hazards, if either should be attacked.

Moved by Thomas Wood, Esq. and seconded by Capt. M. Donald, J. P.

1. Resolved, That as isolated individual exertion in this neighbourhood, would be utterly inadequate to cope with the evil energies arrayed against public order and public peace, and as those evils cannot be effectually prevented without the active, zealous, & persevering co-operation of every good subject, which to be effectual, must be the result of a regular and systematic union of individuals: this meeting considers it expedient that the loyal and well disposed part of this community, of both origins, do form themselves into an association for the purpose of organization & general concert, in case of emergency or necessity, and that a committee of five be appointed from the residents of this vicinity, to whom the organization shall be entrusted, and to concert such measures as they may deem advisable upon this occasion.

Moved by Captain M'Donald, J. P. and seconded by David Buzel, Esq. J. P.

2. Resolved, That this meeting is fully persuaded there exists no cause for apprehension of a successful rebellion against the British Government, by our fellow subjects of French origin, though in the neighbouring parishes, the utmost activity and perseverance are employed to create alarm, disorder, and sedition amongst them, and as to guard against these is the bounden duty of every good subject, this meeting call upon their neighbors in this section of the province, to form themselves into local associations, as the means of inspiring confidence, and to organise themselves most effectually to the maintaining of good order, the protection of life and property, and the connexion existing between this province and the British Empire.

Moved by John Plumer, Esq. and seconded by Charles Bradford, Capt. of Militia.

3. Resolved, That relying on the justice of the mother country, and the loyal co-operation of the Townships, as a rear guard, we will successfully defend our rights, our lives, and our properties, from all unlawful and vicious combinations.

Moved by David Buzel, Esq. J. P. and seconded by Thomas Wood Esq.

4. Resolved, That this meeting thinks the present a fit opportunity of declaring its opposition to the application of the Elective principle to the Legislative Council of this Province, and of reiterating the claims of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, of British origin, to the abolition of the Feudal Tenure, and a system of registration for property, the want of which has so retarded the settlement and improvement of this place and the whole of the Province.

JOHN DWYER, Chairman.

The chairman having left the chair, and the Rev. Thos. Johnston having been moved thereto it was moved by H. Cillins, Esq. seconded by Onias Crossfield, Sen. Esq.—That the following gentlemen do compose the said committee with power to add to their numbers:

Thomas Wood, Esq.

David Buzel, Esq.

Samuel Jackman, Esq.

John Plumer, Esq.

John Dwyer, Lieut. Col. Militia.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Secretary.

The meeting being closed, three hearty British cheers were given for our young Queen and the constitution.

Abbotsford, November 13, 1837.

— Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 17th November, 1837.

Gentlemen,... The Governor in Chief having, in conformity with his promise, transmitted to her Majesty's Government in England, the Loyal Address you presented to him, on the 7th of August last, on behalf of the Public Meeting held in this city, on the 31st July, I am directed

yesterday, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Despatch stating that, having laid the Address before the Queen, her Majesty had commanded him to cause the gentlemen from whom it proceeded, to be informed that she had received, with high satisfaction, the proof which it affords of their attachment to the principles of the constitution of the Province of Lower Canada, and that they may confidently rely upon those principles being maintained by her Majesty for the common benefit of all classes of her Canadian subjects.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
S. WALCOTT,

Civil Secretary.

To J. W. Woolsey, Esq., and

the other gentlemen who formed

a Deputation from the

Public Meeting, held in Que-

bec, on the 31st of July last;

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF GOSFORD.

MY LORD,—If your Lordship's eyes have at length been opened, (having tasted the fruits of concession & conciliation,) and you can now discover good and evil, it will be of great service to the cause of order and peace.

Pray, my Lord, what is the reason that the people of this Province, enjoying without doubt or denial, the greatest share of liberty, with the lightest taxation, and the most paternal government of any spot on the face of the globe, is actually, as regards its French population, the most dissatisfied, and the most disaffected people on the earth?

If your Lordship cannot answer the question, I will.

Colonies, my Lord, are the children of the parent state, and must be governed as children; a fond parent may give them certain indulgences, but if the paternal love be great, and the paternal reason lamentably deficient; and claims are made and extorted, that reason and justice declare ought never to have been conceded, the child is, from that moment, on the high road to ruin.

In this state, my Lord, is Canada at present, and nothing but energetic and decisive measures, founded in justice, can preserve her to the parent state.

Your Lordship, has doubtless, represented the state of this country to the British Government, and suggested remedial measures, which, if they refuse their sanction to, it is the duty of a man of honor to resign; but without flattery, my Lord, the British inhabitants of the Province, would have great reason to regret that resignation; for, of the present home government, we expect nothing. ‘Can any good thing come out of Nazareth.’

Critical as your situation has become from a mistaken leniency, let the same decision be used in the District of Montreal, with the principal traitors, that has been decided upon in this city, towards some of their useless dupes and adherents, with all the leaders in the country parts; and I promise you, my Lord, you'll hear no more of coercion and intimidation.

But, my Lord, if one villain who has been an active leader in town or country, is suffered to remain at large, and escapes punishment; then, my Lord, you deserve impeachment; and Canada deserves to be lost to the British Crown.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant.

ONE OF THE VICTORIA CLUB.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA.

In the hurry of preparing the *Gazette* for press, we have, frequently the misfortune that it comes out with numerous typographical errors, such as placing one figure for another in a date, changing a name, omitting a word or inserting a wrong one. We trust, however, that none of our readers will believe that our printers have been guilty of one of these blunders, in the date of the ‘outline of the debate,’ and proceedings in the Provincial Parliament, as inserted in this day's *Gazette*, and conclude that this honorable body is now sitting, and proceeding with the public business of the province, in the spirit of loyalty and satisfaction with the British Government, indicated in the said debate and proceedings. We can assure them that there is no error of the press on this occasion, but a true report of what was said and done on the 28th and 29th November, 1831, as given by the late Mr. S. H. Wilcocke, who then reported for all the newspapers, and against the truth of which there was not a word of objection at the time, although he certainly confined himself to the substance or ‘outline,’ of what was said.

These sittings of the House of Assembly were the last green spot in the desert of Canadian politics. We believe some of the committees to whom were referred the different parts of Lord Goderich's despatches of the 7th July, 1831, have not yet reported ‘by Bill or otherwise,’ to give effect to the recommendations of the British Government, which excited such bursts of approbation from the members, and particularly Mr. Speaker Papineau. Certainly the House gave little evidence of its ‘gratitude,’ of its ‘participation’ in the feelings and good will manifested in the despatch, nor of the fulfilment of its engagement ‘to proceed, with all due diligence and deliberation, to provide, as far as depends upon it, for the various matters

of complaint contained in its humble petitions,’ &c.

We are far from believing that the members and Mr. Speaker were not sincere. The spirit was strong but the flesh weak; there was faith without works, and in the absence of these, the spirit soon began to flag, and be perverted.

When, in the language of Mr. Speaker Papineau, the House had a *carte blanche* to remove all *grievances* of which it had complained, and that with the previous sanction of the British Government, it took itself to discovering new ones; evils which it had never before complained of to the Government, and of which the people had never heard or thought of, till they came to them in the declarations and declara-

tions of their Representatives.

The establishments of the Roman Catholic Parish churches as they had existed from the first settlement of the colony, property guaranteed to certain bodies in these parishes by the capitulation and acts of Parliament to be applied to the purposes of religious worship, were again attacked, and discord substituted for the unanimity which prevailed among the members of the Assembly and in the

welfare and good Government of the province," is still persisted in.

If an energy and perseverance is resorted to for the preservation of the Government and the authority of the Crown in the Province, similar to that which has been followed up for their destruction, there is sufficiency of dutiful subjects in the colony, to put down, and keep down, treason and rebellion, and put an effectual stop to all disaffected and seditious movements.

Let the Government be a British Government, a Government of law, justice, and force, there will be no longer any division among true British subjects, in whatever part of the Empire they were born, or in whatever part of the world their forefathers once inhabited. The public authorities derived from the Crown, will have the unanimous and firm support of all such, and the disloyal, having made themselves known by their acts at the late seditious meetings, and in treasonable committees, and trainings, there can be no difficulty in distinguishing who are true British subjects and who are not.

The mass of the disaffected are, no doubt, deceived by falsehood, irritated by appeals to passion and prejudice, and goaded into rebellion by men who are sufficiently void of patriotism, to endeavour to cover their own faults, by throwing the burden of the failure of their plans of pretended Reform, on the weakness of the people.

They have already destroyed in a great degree, the excellent character which the country had acquired abroad for loyalty and good order, and they now would not hesitate to involve the peaceable and industrious population of the Province, in all the horrors of civil war and unsuccessful rebellion, were it merely to enable the leaders to abandon their untenable positions with an appearance of honour.

J. R.

R. Cassius in our next.

MISSISKOUY STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, NOV. 28, 1837.

It is now well known that the Rebels are assembled in arms, supposed to the amount of 5 or 6,000, at St. Charles. They have taken possession of Debartzch's house and premises, which they are said to be fortifying; and of his cattle, grain and provisions. Three companies of the Regular Troops, about a dozen of the Montreal Cavalry, with two pieces of Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hughes, headed by Magistrates, went there last week, but the extra of Friday morning, from the Herald office, shews that the expedition was a failure.

It is not pleasant to be finding fault, but what can be done, when circumstances force upon us the disagreeable task? The blindest as well as the most patient of mortals, have reason to find fault with the manner, in which, not merely ominous indications, but real, undisguised acts of treason, have, for a long time, been treated. Every one, that was not wilfully stone blind, must have seen that the war of rebellion was declared to exist, at the meeting of the six counties, at St. Charles. Had the Leaders not made up their minds to go all lengths, they never would have passed the resolutions of that meeting. We say, as we did at that time, that war was then declared against England's power in Canada, and against every loyal man on this side the Atlantic. Then was the time to seize all the Ring-leaders. They returned unmolested to their homes, to mature their plans. Then was the time to crush rebellion, which was no longer deemed to need concealment. For a long time every man, but ONE, saw through their designs. They were open & bold. It was long since proclaimed that they must keep their powder dry.'

But, notwithstanding all appearances, they were allowed to roam at large, and to bring in, it is understood, from a foreign country, munitions of war. When arrests began to be made, some of the party made their escape across the Line 45°, and we doubt not, but they have already hired Presses, & unprincipled writers, in a country, on friendly terms with Great Britain, to pour forth the treason of the feudal French, under the specious name of liberty.

Since the time of the Cholera, though we have not had the pressing hardship of famine, yet we have not been strangers to dearth and scarcity of provisions. But still, warning was not taken... no real impression was made on the public mind, ...that the Supreme Governor of nations was applying means to our case, for the purpose, and with the view of bringing us to repentance. To convince us that God does not willingly afflict the children of men, mercy was at hand, and soon stepped in to avert the wrath of the destroying angel. The plague was stayed.

The last year in particular, has been crowned with the goodness of our heavenly father. Our grounds brought forth plentifully. There is great abundance in the land for the support of man and of beast, but we have not turned to Him who visited the earth, and watered it... who enriched it with the river of God, and whose paths dropped down fatness. Psalm 65.

War in every sense and shape, whether offensive or defensive, is a dreadful judgment upon any people, but however much it is to be deprecated, as a sanguinary conflict between nations, what is it in comparison with the horrors of intestine feuds, inveterate revenge, and bloodshed of civil broils?

I am not going to sound the trumpet of alarm. I take things as they actually are. A part of the country, we hear, is in commotion. What may, eventually, be the issue of the misguided but fierce passions that are at present kindling the

torch of war, no man can tell. In the mean time, as trouble may be approaching, let me be allowed to address myself seriously, on a subject of vast importance, to those who fear and reverence the Lord of hosts. Be assured that no dispensation of the kind, alluded to, or of any kind can happen, without the permission and allowance of Him who doeth according to his will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. When he allows the sword to be unsheathed, there is cause. It is because he has a controversy with men for their wickedness. When his goodness does not lead men to repentance, all history, sacred and profane, teach us that he will gird his sword upon his thigh, and come in judgment. Believe, then, that there is a cause for the present apprehension of danger. Think, each one for himself, what you may have, by your sins, both of omission and commission, contributed to bring down upon our land the judgments of the offended majesty of heaven. Confess your sins, and humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God. Who knows but, on our repentance, he may yet be gracious and merciful. However dark the cloud may appear to hang over us, still call upon him whose kingdom is over all, in the earnest prayer of humility and faith, and he will support you in the darkest hour. God would not touch Sodom, till Lot went out beyond its bounds. He is still the hearer of prayer, and the Saviour of his people. Your prayers for yourselves, and your country may avail much. You have important duties to perform, to your God—to your country and to your families—nay, to your posterity. If you should be called upon to defend your firesides, your property, and the institutions which you have inherited from your forefathers remember that your cause is just. In a good cause you are encouraged to put your trust in God, as your defence, your shield and your buckler. But above all, pray that God may 'abate' the 'pride,' and 'assuage' the 'malice' of all those who strive to set man against his brother man with weapons of death in his hand, and murder in his heart, and that they may be brought to re-pentance and better minds.

As the question now, so far as we are concerned, respects our lives, our homes, and our property, from the ravages of rebels, we trust that every man will do what he can, in the most imperative of all matters, self-defence. Rumours are afloat, that all the Troops were despatched from Montreal to St. Charles, and that firing was heard in that direction on Sunday morning. Every one will be anxious to hear the result.

A battle was fought at St. Charles on Sunday. We have heard that great slaughter was made of the poor duped habitants, and that Papineau was made prisoner. If true, they will not give much more trouble in the way of fighting. Let all the guilty traitors of leaders, be taken and punished as they deserve, or the victory will not continue long to be of use. No man, of any loyal feeling, can be satisfied if the councils of the province be not very soon purged of such men as have brought on the present crisis. Let Debartzch and others meet with their deserts. Let the fountain be pure. Before the navigation closes, let his Excellency Lord Gosford, embark for his home. His good intentions, have cost the country dear.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

Sir:—The circulation of your paper is chiefly among a class of men, who work hard for their money. If their earnings were paid in gold and silver, they might sit regardless of the transactions of banks and of the defalcation of bankers; but as the chief amount of their ready change consists of bank bills, which at this moment are not convertible into money, it becomes a duty as well to themselves as to their families, to choose the best of bank paper that they can. From this consideration, those of your readers who have in their possession bills of the Peoples Bank, will learn with some alarm, that Louis M. Viger, the President, and several of the other chief officers have been arrested and lodged in gaol. Suspicions have been entertained, that the funds of the bank had been used to purchase arms and ammunition for the rebels, and it has been endeavoured by the remaining officers to lull these suspicions by swearing that they are groundless. Of their truth of course I can say nothing, but it is not the practice of courts to receive the oath of a prisoner, in his own favour, nor, in my opinion, are all the oaths of the officers of much value, while they steadily keep in the dark the true state of the affairs of the Bank. I am not much of an alarmist, but since all sound banks regularly publish a statement of their affairs, I shall excuse myself from taking, in these times, bills of a bank that never has published.

I am yours,

LOOK TO YOUR POCKETS.

Townships 22 Nov. 1837.

Arrests.—In addition to the arrest of Messrs. Pierre Chasseur, Joseph Legaré, fils, and Barthélemy Lachance, we understand that Mr. E. Trudeau, shop-keeper, St. John Street, against whom a warrant was out since Saturday, gave himself up yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. A. N. Morin was arrested this morning. It is stated that these arrests are for sedition, and connected with the Resolutions of the pretended Central Committee of the District of Quebec, to organize or enlist, arm and drill "Fils de la Liberté," in imitation of those of Montreal. The whole of the proceedings against them are under the Criminal Law of England, in force in this Province, and we understand that Mr. Sykes, the Magistrate, has been assisted with the legal advice of Mr. Duval, as Queen's Council.—Quebec Gaz.

The Nova Scotian of the 8th has rather fuller particulars.—

LOWER CANADA.—Our Canadian papers by the last mail are to the 23d Oct. and on Sunday an Officer of the 83d Regt. who left several days after the Courier, arrived here with despatches. The 43d, now stationed in New Brunswick, have been ordered to march by land to Canada—the 85th are to proceed via Windsor to replace the 43d; and should the presence of the 85th be required still further to strengthen the hands of the Lower Canadian Government, we presume that the 34th will also be put on route for the sister Province.—Nova Scotia.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Post Master of St. Johns, Lower Canada, Mr. P. P. DEMARAY, has been dismissed from office for unlawful practices, by desire of His Excellency the Governor in Chief. Mr. CURTIS PATTEE has been appointed Post Master in his place.

T. A. STAYNER,
General Post Office,
20th Novr. 1837.

D. P. M. G.

NEW GOODS.

In addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality.

Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN,

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Novr. 1837. 31—tf

N. B. No further credit given. P. C.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28tf

Full Cloth

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

Full Cloths

& Flannels,

of almost all colors, which he offers for sale very low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase both quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Oct. 16, 1837. V3—57tf

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situated at Churchillville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLAIN, Executors
S. WOOD, & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C.

S. W.

V3—28tf

Notice.

To Whom it may Concern!

Note given by me to JACOB COOK, Esq. of Brome, for Fifty Dollars, payable in Neat Cattle in this present month, has been paid in full; and, therefore, whoever buys said note buys an article of no value.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28tf

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s, when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.

Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.

9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.

12^½ P. M. 1 P. M.

4 P. M. 5 P. M.

From St. Johns.

Cars, by Locomotive.

Princess Victoria. 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

1 P. M. 10 1-2 P. M.

Quarter past 2, P. M.

From Laprairie.

Princess Victoria. 8 o'clock, A. M.

2 P. M.

First class Passengers through. 5s. 0d.

Second class do do 2s. 6d.

To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day.

Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal.

Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.

10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.

1 P. M. 2 P. M.

First class Passengers through. 5s. 0d.

Second class do do 2s. 6d.

To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day.

Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

October 31st 1837.

INFORMATION WANTED of THOMAS and MICHAEL McCARTY, of the County Longford, Ireland, who left their home in the Township of Rawdon, L. C.; the former about a year since the latter two years. Their father Owen left this country for Ireland on the 2d ult. Should this meet either of them, or any person acquainted with them, they would do an act of humanity in addressing a few lines to their dissolute Mother, CATHARINE McCARTY, care of COL. GRIFFITH, P. M., Rawdon, L. C.

INFORMATION WANTED of PATTIERNEY, a native of the county Fernanah, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he last heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Ad dress Herald Office, Montreal.

September 21

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:-

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half ready per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER,
STEVENS,
CLEMENT &
TUCK,
Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Pealeots of the History of the Church—on Education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminent and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, & most expeditious route from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 DOLLARS, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Pro-
prietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

MURMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent inser-

tion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first inser-

tion, and one penny for each subsequent inser-

tion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accor-

dingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.

Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,

P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,

Elijah Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Abner Potter, Bromley.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromley.

P. H. Knowlton, Bromley.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississauga Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—53

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by WILLIAM E. BURTON,
To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

JULY 18th, 1837. 3—14

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississauga Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—53

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just landed from board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown

SALT, —————— A heavy Stock of general

Merchandise, and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississauga Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2—35

NEW STORE AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ashes, and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1t.

Editor's occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

LITERARY UNION ;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own Book, that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

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